

Newest ideas in Yokes.

Quite the newest thing in yoke is the square outline, although many prefer to cling to the pointed yoke, finding it more becoming. The yokes are made of lace or eyelet embroidery with stock attached. The square yoke has also made its appearance on the strictly tailor-made suits. Here, how ever, it is made up of starched chemi-sette order, with upright collar, such as used to be worn exclusively with severe shirtweists half a dozen years

At the front of the collar on each

At the front of the bollar on each corner are embroidered beautiful motives, such as flowers, butterfiles or a design in eyelet embroidery. This gives a truly feminine touch on so uncompromisingly stiff an affair.

To state what colors are to be worn is impossible. There is a perfect craze for vivid shades of yellow and crange, which comes under the name of coque-de-roche. A touch of it is generally flattering to the face, its brilliant coloring often bringing out hidden charms of color in complexion, hair and eyes. hair and eyes.

Ribbon cuffs are a novel feature of

some fine evening coats.

A lovely creation in biscuit broad-cloth (it looks white in the evening) shows the very broad sleeves to be shows the very broad sleeves to be gathered into correspondingly broad cuffs. And these cuffs are of ribbon. Of the very broad ribbon but one width is required, the pretty, figured stuff being draped down to a width of five inches. In this way nearly three-fourths of a yard would be required for each sleeve. The delicate greens and pinks are especially exploited on the Ivory grounds of these lovely ribbons. Naturally, the striking novelties here suggested do not exhaust the uses to which ribbon is put, though the others are not as surprising.

Levely Hata in Violet.

The violet hats:—too definite for day wear, but at night they come out in soft, bewildering, beautiful shades and styles. Yet the violet refused to be pushed back for street wear entirely, so those dark, rich "plums" have come to the fore. Made of velvet, and trimmed with roses of varying shades, that tone in perfectly, the "plum" bats have a certain beauty and suggestion of conservatism in their make-up.

Parisian Feature in Coats. Paris long coats fitted in at the and sides, but made platted or full, with the fullness shirred or belt-ed, are in evidence. They are, as one importer expresses it, "a cross be-tween a directoire redingote and a Russian moujik," and are slightly

Cloth of Many Virtues.

The silk-warp Henrietta cloth has been seen lately made up in modisn gowns for afternoon wear, and very handsome it is, too. It has the lustre or silk, the warmth of wool and much body, while it drapes in graceful solds.

Dainty Little Frock

Guimpe dresses always are attractive and this one is peculiarly so owing to its novel sleeves and square neck. The dress itself is shown in blue mercerized chambray with bands of white embroidery, the guimpe in dotted ba tiste, but many other combinations might be made. All the seasonable linens and cottons are desirable for liness and cottons are desirable for the frock of immediate wear while all childish wools will be admirable for colder weather and the guimpe can properly be of any pretty washable white fabric. To make the dress for



Design by May Manton.

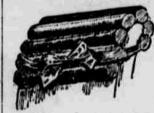
• girl of 10 years of age will be required 4% yards of material 27, 3% yards 32 or 2% yards 44 inches wide with 16 yards of banding and 11/4 vards 32 inches wide for guimpe.

shown for children. They are for the most part done in all white, but pale shine and dainty pink shades are also shown. The trimmings consist of slik drawn on cords, folded ribbons, fitted laces and ostrich tips. Nothing can be more picturesque and lovely than a little girl dimpling and smiling in one of these quaint bonnets.

Novel Chair Back.

Novel Chair Back.

Here is a charming design for a chair back, which can be strongly recommended, not only as a comfortable head rest, but also as a cover to disguise a shabby or faded chair. It may be made from odds and ends of cloth, slik, velvet or lengths of ribbon, and is composed of a series of



seven divisions or rolls. Each of these is first made up separately, and filled with feathers, vegetable down, wad-ding or any other stuffing that is available: then afterwards sew them together. Cloth and velvet placed al-ternately of harmonicus shades of ternately of harmonious shades of sage green or terra cotta would have a pleasing effect.—Montreal Herald.

Bit of Unique Contrast

A white evening cost has a bit of color in its collar, which is of sky-blue velvet. Another goes a step further and uses strong royal blue, in the prettiest of ways.

Pretty Fancy in Scarfe.

There are new scarfs of soft, creepy stuffs, fringed, and printed with great shadow flowers, or with tiny groups sedately ranged along the borders.

New Kind of Zibeline.
Closely sheared zibeline, not the
long-haired kind first introduced, is
the madish stuff for the coming sea

SHE SQUARED THE ACCOUNT.

Little Debt to Bank Wiped Out I

"I have a profound admiration for women," remarked Col. John S. Fla herty, manager of the Majestic thea-ter, New York, "but as business mer they fall to impress me. One of my friends recently deposited \$100 in a bank to his wife's credit, introduced her to the cashing and mathemise. her to the cashier and paying teller gave her a check book, and started her on a financial career.

"Within a week she received a no tice by mail saying that her account was overdrawn and asking her to call She took the notice and went to the bank and asked what it meant.

"It took some time for the cashies to explain, but he finally told the woman plainly that she had no more money in the bank.

"'How can that be?" she demanded I still have a lot of checks left.'
"'That may be,' replied the cashier,

but you owe us eight dollars."
"Is that all?" she asked. I will fix
that.' And she took a pen, wrote a that. And she took a pen, wrote a check for the amount, and handed it to the cashier."—New York Tele-

Was He Vain?
In one of the big stores the other
day a woman stood in a little booth
demonstrating the value of somebody's demonstrating the value of somebody a complexion lotion and face powder. A long line of women, with complex-ions of every degree of beauty, were waiting in line to "get a try" at it. After thirty or forty women had been "beautified" a fat little bald-headed man stepped up to the demonstrator.
"Do you mind fixin' me up, too?" he

Certainly not," said the demon-

"Well, I shaved myself this morn-ing and I did a bad job of it. I wish you'd paint me." The demonstrator grabbed up a clott

dipped it in carmine, and smeared it over the little man's fat face. Then she smeared on the white lottor.
When she was through with him he
looked like a beauty mask.
"He looks real purty, don't he?"
said the woman just behind him.

"Oh, what a lufty complexions," said the little German woman who

"Say, are you kiddin' me?" asked the little fat man as he turned to walk

"Who says men aren't vain?" asked the demonstrator as she made a quick swipe at a woman's face who was waiting to be made lovely in appear-ance.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

In Memory of Shakespeare,
A slip from Shakespeare's mulberry
tree at Stratford-on-Avon is to be set
out opposite the town hall of the bor-Bonne's for Little Girls.

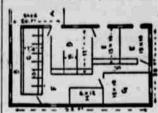
The most charming old-fashloned goke bonnets (the 1830 shapes) are to the bonnets (the 1830 shapes) are GROUND FLOOR OF BARN.

Plan Provides for Much Acce tion Within Small Space

tion Within Small Space.

F. M.—I have bought timber for a sarm 30 by 52 feet with an L for a straw shed, 20 by 30 feet. I would like to know how I could lay out the basement to accommodate 10 or 12 head of cattle, a root bouse, a pen for small pica, two or three stalls, and a box stall for horses. The bests are as follows: 20 feet for large mow; 14 feet drive floor, and 18 feet mow and granary over horses. I do not intend to close in under the straw shed, I would like to arrange so as to have cow and horse stable door under the shed. The barn will run cast and west, with shed on the east end.

for 8 single cow stalls; 3 single horse stalls; two box stalls, one of which



Ground Floor Plan.

A, shed, 10 by 30 feet; H. passage be-hind cattle; C. cow stuble; D. lares sta-ble; EE, box stalls; F. feed room; G, root house; H. pig pen.

may be used for cattle if desired; root house, pig pen and shed. The manure may be removed direct from both the horse and cow stable into the shed

Pump Not Working Well.

J. L. McD.—A well 34 feet deep contains 12 feet of water. A pipe 115 inches in diameter leads from the well to the stable, a distance of 110 feet, with a fall of 3 feet. After the pump has been idle for a time one has to pump about eighty strokes be-fore water comme. fore water comes. with the pump? What is wrong

In this instance it appears that either the cylinder is too small or too high in the wheel or that the valve is loose in the cylinder and leaking air. If the latter is the case, the pipe air. If the latter is the case, the pipe empties after each operation, and the whole has to be refilled with a loose valve, which accounts for the large number of strokes necessary. If the cylinder is too amall, it would require a large number of strokes to bring the water up to that point in the well, and if it were too high up, especially with a loose valve, it would have the same result. I should recommend the examination of the valve as the most probable cause of the difficulty—J. B. R.

Transplanting Bearing Apple Tree Sub.—What is the best time of year to transplant apple trees that have been bearing about four years?

The best time to transplant apple The best time to transplant apple trees is early in the spring, as soon as the soil is dry enough. I fear, however, that to transplant apple trees which have been bearing for four years would not be a very successful undertaking and I would not advise doing so. It would be much better to leave the trees where they are, even if it were necessary to use the ground about them for something else, and to plant young trees on the spot intended for these bearing ones. If, however, it is determined to transplant the trees at any cost, the work should be very at any cost, the work should be very carefully done and as many roots as possible kept on. The trees should be headed back severely, at least two years' growth being taken off all round the tree.—M.

Transplanting Rhubarb.

L. A. G.—What is the best time to transplant rhubarb which was grown from seed sown last spring?

Rhubarb may be transplanted at any time after the leaves die down in the fall; but with young seedlings I should advise you to wait until spring to move them. There is danger of small roots being thrown above the ground by the action of forest ground by the action of frost, and if planted this fall they might have to be set again in the spring. Prepare your ground this fall by plowing under well retted manure: or, still better, plow out trenches four feet apart. Fill the trenches to within six inches of the top with manure, throw in two inches of fine dirt and set the plants having them three feet apart in the rows. Mulch each fall with manure, which should be forked around the plants should be forked around the following spring.-C. E. H.

Power from Water Pressure.

W. H. C.—How much power can I get from 60 feet of a fail of water running through a 2-inch pipe? The spring is about 22 rods from the house.

The amount of power supplied in The amount of power supplied in this instance is so trifling as not to be worth considering. The distance, 22 or 23 rods, together with a small size of pipe, reduces the original head of fitty feet so materially that the power available is only one-seventy-fifth of a horse power.

Roup in Turkeys. E. M. P.-Will you kindly publish the treatment for roup in turkeys?

Mr. A. G. Gilbert, poultry manager at the Central Dominion Experimental farm, recommends the use of a solution of Platt's chlorides, made of a solution of one part chiorides to five parts rain water. Bathe the head and affected parts well and do so several times per day. Separate the sick birds and disinfect the premises.



Two ideas of Farming.

In the United States there are two opposite ideas of farming. One is to farm on the extensive scale. The other is to farm on the intensive scale. The western idea of farming is to own great tracts of land, and this idea becomes more extensive as one goes west. Even in Western Canada a farmer thinks himself poor unless he owns several sections of land. The idea is one that had its birth in the days when land was cheap. It has lived on in spite of the changed conditions. In the day of cheap land the great farm was a necessity, as intensive operations were not possible. Labor was scarce and live stock abundant, and the animals could be made to do most of the gathering of the crops, eating them as they gathered them.

With the increase of population the interests of the country lie in the

gathered them.

With the increase of population the interests of the country lie in the possession of small farms. Reduce the size of the farms and young men will find it possible to purchase them. At present prices it is practically impossible for a young man to buy a farm of average size. The old processes of thin farming still remain on the big farms and are likely to remain as the price of land goes up, on account of the ever-increasing price of labor.

In the eastern part of the country the intensive farming idea is in the ascendency. As a result the farms are largely owned without mortgages. The intensive idea is making itself. With the increase of population the

The intensive idea is making itself felt to some extent in the West, but it is yet slight, except near the great cities, where farming takes on the

cities, where farming takes on the character more of gardening. Could we but induce the men that own more land than they can cultivate to sell what they have little use for the benefit would be threefold: The man that sold tae land would be benefitted; the landless man that purchased it would be benefitted; and the general public would be benefitted.

We are coming to the time when our farmers will realize the fact that it is possible to farm downwards as well as laterally. They will find that it is not necessary to pay taxes on a thousand acres of land farmed three inches deep when they can get the same results from five hundred acres farmed six inches deep. They will also find that analler farms mean a better social condition of the people.

Hairy Vetch.

One of the best cover crops known is hairy vetch. It has, however, been little used on account of the high price of the seed, much of which had to be imported from abroad. There seems no satisfactory reason, however, why this seed should not be raised on this side of the water in sufficient quantities to supply all demands. The Ontario station imported seed from Germany, and, sown in the fall, it produced the next year \$6\$ bunkels of seed. Seed produced from this cropsect. produced the next year a.c bushels of seed. Seed produced from this crop was sown side by side with new seed from Germany and gave a yield of 3.4 bushels above that of the German 3.4 business above that of the German seed. As the price of seed is five dollars per bushel, this was a fairly good return for the acre planted to vetch. Of course the price can be reduced by a number of farmers growing the seed, but even then the returns will be better than from some of the cereals.

For sweet potatoes the ground should be plowed shallow. There should be a hard bottom under the ridges in which the sweet potato tu-bers grow, that the tubers may grow short and stout.

Cheap Seed.

Cheap Seed.

From now on till planting time in the spring farmers will be purchasing seeds for their various crops next year. It is a lamentable fact that the ordinary farmer does not purchase the beat seed he can obtain, but chooses a low grade seed at a low price. It would be false economy to use poor seed even if it were a gift. price. It would be false economy to use poor seed even if it were a gift. Worse still is it to take chances on old seed, that which was left over from last year. Some of this loses its germinating power very quickly. It is claimed that the amount of

It is claimed that the amount of imperfectly cleaned seed on the market is very great, and this proportion is very much greater than usual after bad years. Not only is the question of germinability at stake, but, what is worse, the presence of weed seeds that, once sown, will cost the farmer dearly in the efforts he must put forth to get rid of them. It will pay the farmer to scrutinize his seed purchased very closely.

It is doubtful if potatoes run out, It is doubtful if potatoes run out, in the true meaning of the word. In cortain localities they may deteriorate in quality and productiveness owing to the carelessness in the selecting of the carelessness in the cultivation of seed and even in the cultivation of the ground. It frequently occurs that the humus in the soil becomes ex-hausted and the variety for that rea-son does not do as well as formerly. The planter jumps to the conclusion that the variety is running out. That is the easiest way to account for the poor results.

Irish potatoes vary considerably in their analysis, as is the case with every other plant. There is an average, however, that may be considered to represent the composition. It is: Water, \$79.75 per cent; ash, 0.99 per cent; nitrogen, 0.21 per cent; phosphoric acid, 0.07 per cent; ptash, 0.29 per cent. Nitrogen and potash play a large part in the development of the potate.



Same Old Canine

Same Old Canine.

"Say, mamma," queried little Robert Rubberneck, "have they got a dog over at Deacon Swiggerton at "Not that I know of, dear," replied his mother. "But why do you ask?"

"Because," answered young Robert, when I was over there this evening I heard Mrs. Swiggerton tell the cook to chaze the growler as soon as the coast was clear, and everybody knows that a dog is a growler."

A Duet.

The celebrated soprano was in the middle of her solo when little Johnny said to his mother, referring to the conductor of the orchestra:

conductor of the orchestra:
"Why does that man hit at the
woman with his stick?"
"He is not hitting at her," replied
his mother. "Keep quiet."
"Well, then, what is she hollerin

Exchange of Coins.

Exchange of Coins.

"You say you got rid of that counterfeit quarter I gave you, Sam?"

"I certainly did, boss."

"But don't you know it was wrong to pass it?"

"I didn't 'sactly pass it, boss; you see, I was passin' 'round de plate in church las' Sunday, au' I jist exchanged it."

Premature



Little Willie (to schoolmaster, whe has been complaining for a week or two of feeling very ill)—Please, sir, will you haccept of this 'ere little wreath wot I made all messif to lay upon your grave, please, when you peg out?—Jester.

An Obliging Youth.
"How did you lose your arm, young men?" asked the inquisitive person.
"Ob.," answered the one-armed youth, "the loss was due to my oblig-line disposition." t disposition."
"How's that?" queried the party of

the prelude.

A girl once asked me to remove

Dodging the issue.

Pretty Girl—"George promised to give up tobacco in every form when we became engaged last week."

Her Brother—"Did he say anything

about giving up cabbage?"

Pretty Girl—"No. of course not."

Her Brother—"Then he's got you faded. I saw him smoking a three-for five stogie to day."

No Cause for Alarm.
"According to the statement in this paper," said the cheerful idiot, "there is no occasion to worry about race suicide."

What does the paper say?" quer-"What does the paper say?" quer-ied the scanty-baired bachelor.
"It says that the stork can fly 300 miles an hour, and keep it up for sir secks."

Cause of the Trouble.
Count Nonccount—"I hear you and
your American bride don't get along
well together."

well together."
Duke de Deadbroke—"No: her disposition is simply intolerable."
Count Noaccount—"Quarrelsome."
Duke de Deadbroke—"No: it's her
disposition to handle all her own

Unsatisfactory.
The Parson—"Well, Brother Snooter, how did you like my sermon this morning."

Snoozer—'Yes; I slept five minutes overtime and awoke with a terrible headache."

Plausible Theory.

Elsie—'What is your idea as to the seaning of the term 'platonic affection'?"

Polly-"It usually means that the young man in the case would rather sit by your fire than buy his own

The Usual Complaint.



Magistrate-Will you support rour

Defendant-Your bonor, how can It She's insupportable.—Half-Holiday.

Her Vocation.

He—"You vay that she is a business woman, this triend of yours. What business is she interested in?"

"Everybedra."—Descriptions Press What

QUARANTEED MINING INVEST-

We are the largest mine operators in the wort and cordially invite you to write for prospectus and full particulars about OUR NINE ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, which have joined in forming our INVESTORS' GUARAN-TEE ASSOCIATION, with \$5,000,000 capital, TO GUARANTEE ALL OF OUR INVESTORS AGAINST LOSS. Write for free information and be con

ARBUCKLE-GOODE COMMISSION

COMPANY, 225 Office Street, St. Louis, Mo

Have Fragrance Always.

Have Fragrance Always.

The English housewives, they of the fine complexions and strong muscles, make it a practice to stand hig pots of potpourri in the halls, and each day they stir them from the bottom. A Japanese far which stood shoulder high, so high that it a long walking stick to stir it to the bottom, stands in the hall of a handsome house on the Thames, and each day the owner stirs it to its depths and sends its fragrance through the nouse.

Every house early should know that if they will leay DeSance Cold that if they will lay Defance Cold Water Starch for aundry use they will save not only time, because it never sticks to the iron, but because each package contains 16 oz.—one full pound—while all other Cold Water Starches are put up in \$1,-pound packages, and the price is the same, 10 cents. Then again because Defiance Starch is free from a linjurious chemicals. If your grocer ties to sell you a 12-oz, package it is because he has a stock on hand which be wishes to dispose of before he pits in Defiance, He knows that Defiance Starch has printed on every package in large letters and figures "16 ex." Demand Defiance and save much time and money and the annoyance of the iron money and the annoyance of the iron sticking. Defiance never sticks.

The weather to-day is as cold and raw as an old maid's second love.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, the

The moth always looks on the bright side of the flame.

Mrs. Winshow's Scothing Syrap. For children teething, settings the grates, reduces to Semmetring also spain, carse wind tools. He a testile Love and whisky make men do queer

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY giote extend the money if it falls to once. E. W.

During courtship they argue; after marriage they quarrel.

The Beginning of "Contraband."
During the war between Spain and
Holland those powers acted with so
much rigor toward ships of every na-tionality conveying goods to the bel-ligerents that England felt bound to protest. The resistance provoked by England led to the first use of the term contrahand of war when the stagand led to the first use of the term contraband of war when the treaty of Southampton was drawn up between this country and Spain in 1625.—London Answers.

Occupied Queer Pulpit.

Occupied Queer Pulpit.
A curious pulpit was that used by
Bishop Bickersteth, who once ceennied the lantern-space of a lighthouse
in which to deliver a short address to
a small gathering of visitors and the lighthouse men themselves. On another occasion the saintly old man preached in the operating theater of a hospital to a congregation of patlents.

King Sciemen's Gold.
The evidences that Rhodesia was
the country from which King Sciemen's gold was obtained are said to be accumulating. The builders of the more ancient portion of the massive and extensive ruins recently explored and extensive runs recently exports at Great Zimbabwe are believed to have lived about 100 B. C., and to have belonged to a race who were the gold purveyors of the world.

Music Halls the Fad.

Paris, like London, is descring the theaters for the music halls. The the trues of the expensive, the runs of the expensive the expens Snoozer—"It was a little too long."

The Parson—"Indeed!"

Snoozer—"Yes: I did." son affair, and, in brief, the theate bore the people—the music hal amuse them.

Explosives in Cabbage.

In these days of chemical manures, we often consume a lot of explosives, we often consume a lot of explosives when we sat a cabbage. Ground, the nature of which requires it to be fertilized with nitrate of potash, yields some of this up to the plant in the course of growth, and so it reaches the interior of the body.

Clothes Washed Without Seep.
Clothes washing by electricity, without soap, is the idea of a Hungarian.
The stream of electrified water is ciaimed to remove all spots and dirt, and the three hundred garments held by the machine are washed in less

They Need a 26-Hour Day.

If you have ever lived in the country, you know why it is that there has never yet been a labor union of farmers, loudly demanding an eighthour day.—Somerville Journal.

than fifteen minutes.

Cure for Contagious Diseases.

A new tribe was recently discovered in india in which contagious diseases are combated by killing those who are attached.